AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol VII. WASHINGTON, N. C. NOVEMBER 9, 1821—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'WILLIA S No. 332.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

Rotation of Crops,

BY THOMAS MARSHALL, ESQ.

Paper laid before the Agricultural Society of Virginia.

[*Concluded from our last*]

The next system in order is that of seven fields; in which case each division of he farm will contain 71 3-7 acres. Two ourses may be selected as applicable to his system.

1st. corn; 2d. wheat; 8d. clover; 4th. heat; 5th. clover; 6th. wheat; 7th. clover

The first of these is the preferable mode xcept that the advantage of planting corn n stubble ground is lost. Both are valuble courses, and highly to be recommendd where circumstances render it necessa to have as much as one seventh of the nd in corn. The only objection to which e seven field system is liable, is this: at it does not admit the maximum of fal w of which the farm is susceptible.

Let us, then, in the last place, suppose e farm to be divided into eight fields of l acre each, and the rotation to be aded will depend in a great measure upon e condition of the farm, and upon the mparative profits of grass and grain. his d vision admits of important changes the rotation of crops, without the altereon of cross fences; and the farmer may oceed from a lenient course of crops, in hich only two fields a e annually fallowd, to one in which greater demands are ade upon the soil. In either case, one eld only is allotted to corn a great poron of which may be manured, and the roduce will be found sufficient to supply l the wants of the farm For let us supose the average produce of the corn field be six barrels per acre, the crop will mount to 375 barrels; an ample supply r the labour necessary to cultivate that uantity of ground in corn, and to fallow ree times that quantity for wheat. hould the profit on stock be found more onsiderable than that arising from the cul ure of wheat, less labour will be required n the the farm, and there will be a sur lus of corn.

The first course applicable to this sysem is as follows:

1st. wheat; 2d corn; 3d. wheat; 4th. lover: 5th clover; 6th. wheat; 7th. cloer; 8th. clover; yielding four grain crops, wo of which are upon fallowed land, in ight years. A variety in the course night be suggested by supposing the corn o be planted on clover ground instead of ubble; but as this would not change the umber of grain crops is any given year, t is unnecessary to do so. The second ourse, designed for a more improved conition of the farm is thi :

1st. wheat; 2d. corn; 3d. wheat; 4th lover; 5th. wheat; 6th. clover; 7th. wheat; 8th. clover: yielding five grain rops, three of which are upon fallowed and in eight years. Consequently 5 8 hs f the farm will be annually in grain until he termination of harvest; and as it would robably be found necessary to break up ne of the clover fields before that period, t is apparent that this course is less favorble to stock than the preceding, and must e discontinued so soon as wheat shall beome the less valuable article. That ma y farms in this state are able to sustain his course of cropping, will be evident by omparing it with the system of five fields, which is in general use. In the one corn, he most exhausting crop, occurs but once n eight years; in the other, once in five; while the quantity of ground annually cultivated in the first, exceeds the quantity an ually cultivated in the last, only by one ortieth of the whole, or 2½ per cent.

With a view to test the comparative prot of the different courses referred to in hese remarks, we will suppose, that in ach instance every acre of ground shall roduce six barrels of corn, valued at three ollars per barrel; every acre of fallowed round, twenty-two and a half bushels of heat, estimated at one dollar and twentyve cents per bushel; and every acre of orn ground, fifteen bushels of wheat, estimated at the same price.—The fallow rop is fairly stated at 50 per cent. more han the corn ground. I have generally ound it to be nearly double. The result ill be as follows:

No. of fields.	Bbls. of corn.	Bush. of wheat.	Proceeds.
Four	750	1876	$4593 75
Five	600	3750	6437 50
Six	500	3125	5406 25
Seven	428 4 7	4285 2 3	6642 78
Eight { 1.	375	3756	5812 50
Eight { 2.	375	5156 1-4	7670 31

From this statement it would seem, that the gross revenue derived from cultivating the farm in the manner last proposed, exceeds that arising from any of the rest, supposing every article to be converted into its equivalent in money; but, when it is recollected that corn is by no means so saleable an article as wheat, that more hands are required to make it, and of course more mouths are ready to consume it; and that the economy observed in using it is always in the inverse ratio of the quantity made; the system of eight fields must be allowed to have a still greater advantage over the rest than would appear from the above statement. Again, when the field s large in proportion to the residue of the farm, no farmer in this section of the country could sow wheat upon it in due time without a material abridgment of his fallow, or a considerable augmentation, of the labour employed upon his farm. Four men, with as many harrows, and three horses to each, can put in one hundred acres of fallow ground prepared for seeding in four days; whereas twelve ploughmen cannot do as much upon corn ground in the same time: And as the time for seeding is much circumscribed by the Hessian Fly, a strong argument is derived from the consideration in favour of any system which admits of the most expeditious seeding, and of course the greatest proportion of fallow.

In the foregoing observations on the various systems no notice has been taken of a difficulty, common to them all, that provision is not made for a supply of hay for the use of the farm. Unless the farm should possess the advantage of a sufficient quantity of meadows in addition to the arable land, this difficulty will be sensibly felt; and in those systems which require but few fields it would probably be found necessary o make temporary subdivisions, or to have permanent lots for the purpose of supplying hay The quantity of ground required for this object, on well improved land, is not considerable. In a farm of five hundred acres, twenty five would be sufficient. In the system of five fields, therefore, by way of example, too great a sacrifice of pasture would be the consequence of devoting an entire field to the scythe, and it would be found desirable, if not necessary, to enclose a part of it, a resource not only for hay, but clover seed. In the system of eight fields, if the first mentioned course be adopted, less difficulty will be experienced than in any of the rest, because the number of fields in grass will allow the use of any one of them for these purposes, or such a portion of it as may be required, without material inconvenience. Should the second course applicable to that division of fields be adopted the inconvenience may be remedied without a temporary fence in this manner: instead of fallowing the whole field in the eighth year for wheat, leave twenty two and a half acres unbroken, and forty acres of it only will be in wheat in the ensuing year. The part remaining in clover will furnish an adequate supply of hay and clover seed, and the proceeds may be safely stated to be the same in value as if the produce had been wheat. The year afterwards, the whole field will be planted in corn; and I would suggest the propriety of sowing only so much of it in wheat after the corn, as had been pretermitted in the preceding fallow. This part of the field having been less exhausted, might, with the aid of careful cultivation, be made to produce a very profitable crop The residue of the corn ground may be sown in rye; and when it is recollected that the rye crop can be put in with much greater expedition than wheat, (cultivators answering the purpose of ploughs,) the greater latitude is admissible in the time of sowing it, and much less expense in securing is at harvest. The actual profit will be found nearly the same as in the preceding statement, and the trouble considerably less.

But I should be strongly tempted to abandon the practice of sowing small grain of any kind upon land just released from the exactions of a crop of corn, and forego immediate profit for the more durable advantage derived from the greater improvement of the soil, if I could be satisfied, as assured by some, that clover will succeed when sown upon corn ground, without the aid of what is called a sheltering crop.* An experiment of this kind would be most likely to succeed upon ground previously harrowed; and should it prove satisfactory, the system of eight fields would appear under a new aspect. Not more than one-half of the land would in any case be occupied, in any given year, by grain; and not more than one eighth by corn. From the greater proportion of fallow, the gross profits accruing to the farmer would be scarcely inferior to those derived from the cultivation of three fifths or four sevenths of his land, while the expenses attendant upon it would be considerably less. Every operation of the farm would be conducted with ease and satisfaction to the proprietor; and his profits annually increase with the increasing value of his land.

I am, respectfully, your obed. servant,

THOMAS MARSHALL.

Dr. *John Adams*, Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Virginia.

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* The following method is recommended by Mr. Farrow, a member of our society, and a farmer of high reputation, when it is wished to avoid a crop of small grain immediately after corn, and at the same time insure the growth of clover:—In the spring, after the corn is taken off, sow oats, at the rate of one half bushel or three pecks per acre; harrow them in with heavy harrows, and upon the ground thus prepared sow clover seed and plaister. The oats will be a fine pasture about June, and should be fed on just before they would come into head. Let the stock be then taken away, and the oats will spring up again. The field may then be pastured a second time; when the oats and clover mixed with furnish a rich repast. The next year no oats will appear, and the clover will enjoy exclusive possession of the soil.

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TURKEY.

Late news from Gibraltar informs us that Russia and Austria have united in a declaration of war against the Turks. There is only one motive that could lead Austria to form a coalition with Russia against the Ottoman Porte, and that is a partition of the Grecian Provinces, which from position, would be valuable to Austria. Still, a fear of France and England, may have a tendency to check Austria in attempts to profit by this Greek insurrection. Russia may alone venture upon a declaration of war, because the bait is truly tempting, and such is the fear of Turkey, that any ultimation to retain peace, will be acceded to by the Porte.

The whole of the Grecian revolution has been badly managed. Fierce and cruel as the Turks have been, the Greeks have exhibited equal ferocity; and Ypsilanti, instead of concentrating his forces, and effecting a union with Theodore, has fled to the borders of the Adriatic, and abandoned the cause.

It is impossible, however to view the revolution in Greece, without great interest. Wherever there may be a contest for liberty, the wishes and anxiou. desires of Americans will be felt for success in such great efforts. The following proclamation will prove that the United States, the last and only republic on earth, is anxiously looked to for assistance to liberate the most ancient, the most learned and illustrious of republics, from the horrors of slavery and tyranny.

Let us while we read, pause, and mark the destiny of nations; see the reverses which fate reserves for them Every thing changes with time; faith and principle are alone immutable. *N. Adv.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MESSENIAN SENATE.

The following proclamation addressed by the Messenian Senate at Kalamata, to the citizens of the U. States, has been sent in the original modern Greek and in a French translation, to a gentleman in this town, with a request to have it published and circulated in this country. The letter in which the Proclamation was forwarded, contains the following remarks:

"Humanity is expecting its revival from the New World. But, however your example may suffice to others, we, in our present straits, need also your aid, How glorious will it be to your country to cooperate in the work of liberation of the Greeks, in which the other Powers have remained insensible to the voice of justice, piety and humanity! The glory alone of such a deed would be an ample reward. But the Greeks have never shown themselves ungrateful, or wanting in the duty of acknowledgment. And as they formerly crowned the friendly cities with crowns of gold, and honored them with precedence at the assemblies and games, so they will again honor and crown their friends and allies."

This letter is subscribed by P. Epites, "deputy of the Grecian Generals," and by A. Koray, A. Bogorides, and N. Pikkolo. The letter is in the handwriting of Koray; and is written from Paris. The proclamation is as follows:

Citizens of the U States of America!

In taking the Resolution to live and die for liberty, we feel ourselves drawn toward *you* by a natural sympathy It is among you, that liberty has found her abode, and she is worshiped by you as by your fathers. In invoking her name we invoke yours; feeling that in imitating you we imitate our own ancestors, and that we shall show ourselves worthy of them, in proportion as we resemble you

Though separated from you, Americans, by mighty oceans, we are drawn near to you by your virtues. We feel you to be nearer to us than the nations on our frontiers, and we regard you as friends, fellow-citizens and brethren because you are just, benevolent and generous. Just, for you are free:—Benevolent and generous, for your laws of the gospel Your freedom does not rest on the slavery of other nations, nor your happiness on their oppression and woes. On the contrary, free and prosperous yourselves, you wish that all men should partake these blessings, and enjoy the rights which nature intended for all. It is you, who first asserted these rights, and you who have first again recognized them, in restoring to the oppressed Africans the character of Men. It is your example which has led Europe to abolish that shameful and cruel trafic in human flesh; from you, that she learns the lessons of justice and the duty of reforming her absurd and sanguinary customs. This glory, Americans, is exclusively yours, and exalts you above all other nations renowned for good government and freedom.

It is now for you to perfect your glory, in aiding us to purge Greece from the barbarians, who for four centuries have polluted it. Surely it is worthy of you to discharge the duty of all civilized nations, in expelling ignorance and barbarity from the native soil of the arts and of freedom. You will not imitate the culpable indifference or rather the long continued ingratitude of some European nations. No, the country of Penn, of Franklin, and of Washington, cannot refuse her aid to the descendants of Phocian, Thrasybulus, Aratus, and Philopœmen. You have already evinced your confidence in them, by sending your children to their schools. You know with what joy they have been received, and the steady kindness and attention of which they have been the objects. If they have done this in bondage, what will not be their friendship and attachment to you, when by your aid they shall have burst their fetters? Greece will then offer you advantages, which you would seek in vain from her ignorant and ferocious oppressors. The ties of fraternity and kindness will forever unite the Grecians and the Americans, and our mutual interests are such, as to strengthen forever an alliance founded on liberty and virtue.

KALAMATA, May 26, (June 6) 1821.

Signed:—The Messenian Senate of Kalmata—Peter Mavromichales, Commander in Chief."

Such is the Proclamation issued from that portion of the Morea, which has ever been the least subjected to the Turkish government.—The little town of Kalmata, standing at the head of the ancient Messenian Gulf, and not far from the ruins of Messene, is separate only by a brook from the province of Maina. Of the assembly convened at Kalamata, under the name of the Messenian Senate, we have no satisfactory information; the publication of a Proclamation like this, and the mission of an authorised ambassador to Paris, with his possession of the confidence of the most respectable Greeks in that city, seem to authorize us to attach some importance to the character of the body in question. It may be inferred, we think, from the proclamation and the letter from which we have given an extract, that the Greeks despair of assistance from the great continental powers in their neighbourhood. We are at a loss to understand that part of the proclamation, in which America is said "to have sent her children to the schools of Greece, where they had been kindly received." Nothing occurs to us, to which this can refer, unless it be the circumstance that the American Missionaries to Palestine stopped at Scio, for the sake of acquiring the language of the Greeks, and were instructed by one of the Professors in the Academy there.

BLANKS.

A FULL supply of these Blanks mostly in use, will be kept constantly for sale at the Store formerly occupied by Thomas Robbins, near Gallagher's Tavern,

WASHINGTON, N C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9 1821

HOW TO FATTEN HOGS.

MR. EDITOR,

As the season has arrived when farmers are making preparations for fattening hogs, and as their resources for this purpose have been seriously affected by the failure of crops, you may confer a favor on the more uninform'd part of your agricultural readers by giving publicity to an economical method of using the Sweet Potatoe ("Convolvulus Batata" L) for this purpose. The common methods of ranging hogs among the growing roots, or feeding them off in pens raw or boild, are all objectionable; and although boiled food when properly prepared, is superior to the crude in point of nutriment, in the proportion of six to nine, as ascertained by comparative experiment; yet the boiled potatoe in it's undiluted state is by no means a wholesome food for hogs, rather producing an indisposition to fatten, and not unfrequently death. On opening four hogs that sickened and died in a pen, in short succession, having been for some time previous plentifully fed with boiled potatoes, the stomach or maw of each was found so clogg'd as to render the contents impervious to the gastric jucies, and the lower intestines had become turgid, their peristaltic motion having been for some time suspended. To have therefore the full benefit of this root without waste, as in the crude state, or deleterious consequences as in the boiled, it is necessary first to boil, then reduce to a pulp, and lastly to dilute with water, until the consistence of treacle or honey is obtained; fed in this way there can be no better food for accumulating fat; hogs thrive rapidly on two or three galls of this mash per day, and if a handfull of salt to each bushel of potatoes be added, the effect will be greatly facilitated; this, however, is only preparatory to corn feed, without which, neither fat nor flesh will have the desired hardness or solidity; when it is perceived, therefore, that the animal's jaws are flush, [illegible] feed and supply him [illegible] shelled corn and clean water for one week; in which time an entire change will have been effected in the substance of the hog, and the pork cannot be distinguished from that which has been corn fed from the first. It is astonishing in the present improved state of agricultural pursuits that the wretched and wasteful custom should be perpetuated, of confining fatning hogs in open pens, exposed to all the vicissitudes and inclemencies of weather—so kept, they require full one third more food to bring them to a proper condition. Cleanliness as connected with comfort, is also an indispensable requisite to kind fatning; the sties well shedded should be litter'd with straw of any kind, and when saturated with excrementitious matter, should be removed to a heap and there suffered to ferment and rot, while fresh litter should be supplied; the manure so obtained will amply repay not only for the trouble of removal, but for all the corn necessary to perfect the fatning. The additional time required for the proper feeding and management of fatning hogs, including the construction of suitable sties, dwindles into nothing when opposed to the great advantages to be derived. Many of the smaller class of farmers are expending their whole Potatoe Crop, and a large proportion of their corn, in scarcely bringing their hogs into killing order; while by rising half an hour earlier, they might amply create the time necessary to a system calculated to redeem their crops from unprofitable consumption, or enable them to increase the number of their hogs, without additional resources for feed. It may be observed that hogs fed with potatoes prepared as above, require no water separately; hence the trouble of supplying water in both cases is equal.

AN OBSERVER.

Beaufort County, Oct. 27th, 1821.

[COMMUNICATED

A Hint to Congress.

That the memory of the patriotic, brave, virtuous & great WASHINGTON, has and will be duly appreciated by every reflecting and true American, cannot be doubted.—But the greatest eulogium on departed worth, is a due and attentive respect to their precepts;—for that purpose, I would recommend, that his FAREWELL ADDRESS, in the most legible and elegant manner, be placed direcly over the chairs of the Speakers of both houses of Congress; also, in the most conspicuous and suitable place in the house occupied by the President; it will then be like the Polar Star, for when any of those public servants lose sight of the way they should go, it will direct them—This will be real and profitable homage to the memory of a man, who may with propriety, be called the father and temporary Saviour of his Country.

AMERICANUS.

Legislators read this!

From the National Intelligencer.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Believing as we do that nothing is so essential to the stability of free governments as the general education of the people, we hope to be excused for again inviting attention to the plan for creating a fund adequate to that purpose, by the appropriation of Public Lands, proposed by the Legislature of Maryland at its last session. Congress, and nearly all the state Legislatures, will be in session in the course of a few weeks; and we deem it a duty not to let this important subject sleep, as the period for acting on it approaches. Congress, it is well known, has already made large grants for the purpose of education to a part of the states, and we think that a sound, elevated, and enlightened policy, as well as impartial justice, require that like grants should be extended to the others. To obtain this for herself, as well as for the other states which have not received any, Maryland has invited them to co-operate with her in making application to the general government, by the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the Public Lands, the common property of the Union.

Resolved, That the states in whose favor Congress have not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favor of the other states.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Report and Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request, that they will lay the same before their respective Houses, and use their endeavors to procure the passage of an act to carry into effect the just principle therein set forth.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be also requested to transmit copies of the said Report and Resolutions to the Governors of the several States of the [illegible] that they will communicate the same to the Legislatures thereof respectively, and solicit their co operation.

These resolutions, accompanied by a conclusive argument in the shape of a report to the Senate, were transmitted last February to the Governors of the several states, to be laid before their respective Legislatures. But the winter sessions of most of them had terminated before the resolutions were received, and few have been assembled since that time. Such as have been in session, and acted on the resolutions, have, as far as we are informed, concurred in the views of Maryland, with the exception *perhaps*, of New York. In the House of Representatives of that state a report was made by a committee at the heel of their last session, unfavorable to the adoption of the Maryland proposition, for reasons which we thought by no means satisfactory. We believe that report was not acted on, for want of time, (notwithstanding the statement in the article copied below from a New York paper;) and we trust the subject will again be brought before them at their next session, and that a Legislature so distinguished by its liberality in the endowment and support of literary institutions, will not adopt the course recommended by its late committee, so much at variance with the enlightened policy, in regard to education, which it has heretofore pursued.

We have taken up this subject at the present moment, for the reason assigned above; and we hope, with the aid of our brother editors, whose attention to the proposition of Maryland we earnestly solicit, to attract to it the notice of the friends of learning, who may be members of the state legislatures, throughout the Union. And we are persuaded, if the argument in favor of it shall once fix their attention, that they will take the necessary steps in the several bodies to which they respectively belong, to effect their co-operation.

We published the Maryland Report in the National Intelligencer of the 26th of April last, to which we refer such of our editorial brethren as may be desirous of publishing it entire. To such as cannot spare room in their columns for the whole document, we recommend the re-publication of the following remarks upon it, giving a clear and concise view of its object, and the principal reasons which support it, which appeared in a New York paper some time ago, under the head of

Appropriation of Puplic Land for the purpose of Education.

MR. EDITOR: It has struck me with some surprise that the public attention has not been more excited by the recent discussions in some of the State Legislatures, upon the subject of the appropriation of the public land of the United States for the purpose of education.

The facts upon which the question arises are strictly these:—Before the Revolution, most of the states had no western boundary, except that, by the terms of their respective charters, their western limit was the Pacific Ocean. After the Revolutionary war, the individual states severally ceded to the United States their claims to the wild lands without their jurisdictional limits, and this cession was, I believe, in every instance, (with the exception of Georgia,) made without any consideration given or promised by the United States. In this manner, the United States obtained an indisputable right (subject, of course, to the Indian title) to all public land east of the Mississippi. The lands owned by the United States west of the Mississippi, it is well known, were purchased by the public purse of the United States.

One 26th part of all the states and territories, except Kentucky, whose water fall into the Mississippi and the Gulph of Mexico, has been appropriated by Congress for the support of common schools, in the states and territories where the lands are situated; and farther appropriations have been made for seminaries of a higher grade.

Now, the question precisely is, whether the Atlantic states have not a right to demand a correspondent appropriation to be made from these lands, for the purpose of education among themselves, or an equivalent in some other form

For ourselves, we do not see that this question admits but one answer. The property is common, and of right should be applied to common purposes. It was purchased at a common expense of blood and treasure. That some of the states gratuitously released to the Union the right of property in their hands, will not, surely, be urged against them; this release was made, not to the new states, but to the Union; and its object was, (I quote the words of the act passed by the state which made the largest cession,) that they should serve "as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the states as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of said states, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditures, and shall faithfully and bona fide be disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

Is it not a clear violation of the intention of this generous grant, to apply any portion of the gift, thus made, in such a manner as wholly to exclude the giver from its benefit?

Test the question of right in another way: Suppose there were no reservation of any portion of these lands for the purpose of education, but that they were all sold from time to time, and the purchase money, when collected, paid into the public treasury. With what grace could any particular states of the Union apply to the national treasury to have a portion of these moneys given to them for the purposes of public education without consenting to similar appropriations in favor of all the other states? If the money for which the land was sold would belong in common, to all the states of the Union, upon what ground can a different principle be applied to the lands themselves? As a question of right, therefore, there seems to be no doubt, and we do not know that any has ever been made.

If the questions is to be put upon grounds of policy, or charity, the old states ought, at least, distinctly to understand what they give away, that they may appreciate the full merit of their own generosity. The share of these lands which would fall to the state of New York, upon a calculation founded upon the extent of territory in the several states, would be 960,000 acres, worth, at the minimum government price, \$1 920,000. Upon a calculation formed upon a juster basis, viz: "her proportion in the general charge and expenditure," her share would be double or treble that amount. These sums are no trifles, and the effect which properly extended, they would produce upon the education of our youth, would be no trifle.

But it may be said that the erection of schools and colleges in the new states may render the public lands there more valuable, and enhance the price.

We suspect that such enhancement is rather imaginary than real, and if it exists it is only an incidental advantage, of which the Union has a right to reap the benefit; and, besides, if lands in the new settlements are thus made more valuable and tempting to emigrants, and our citizens drawn off to occupy them, is this a reason why we should be called upon to make peculiar sacrifices to bring about such a state of things? Let it not be understood that we object to any appropriation of public property for the purposes of educating the youth of the western states; far from it. We only ask similar and proportionate appropriations of the same fund for the education of our own youth.

Upon what ground of justice or policy shall this be denied? Because the funds are locally situated in the South and West will not their avails, when sold, as well answer the purpose of maintaining Schools in the North and East, as upon the lands themselves?

We might enlarge upon this subject and the argument, we think, might be rendered conclusive to any mind, that it is neither right nor expedient to confine the benefits of their appropriations to any portion of the Union, in exclusion of the rest.

Our attention has been drawn on this subject by the perusal of a report made by the honorable V. Maxcy, to the Senate of Maryland, and, we believe, unanimously adopted by that body, and the whole legislature of that state. This report is a very able and interesting document, and contains a full and detailed statement of facts and calculations, and to our opinion, a conclusive argument.

The resolutions adopted by the legislature of Maryland, in compliance with the Report, were communicated to the several states, and so far as public opinion has been expressed we understand that it is in accordance with the Maryland resolutions. In this state, however, an adverse report was made by Mr. Verplank, and adopted by the lower House. We have great respect for this gentleman, and differ from him with much diffidence, upon a question touching the literary interest of the country. We cannot, however, accede to the view which he has taken of the subject, and chiefly for the reasons above given. This report of Mr. Verplank has been printed in several of the papers in this city. It is understood that Mr. Maxcy's has been excluded by its length. Had it been given to the public, it would have afforded a fair opportunity to hear both sides and saved the trouble of writing this article.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Extract of a letter from Pernambuco, to a respectable House in Alexandria, dated Sept. 22

"The Patriots and royalists have had an engagement this morning, close to the Olinda.—The former had twenty killed, wounded, and made prisoners. The latter four killed. Almost every person in the town is under arms. Some very large ships hove in sight this evening—supposed to be from Lisbon, with 500 royal troops on board. The patriot army consists of 9,000 men, and it is confidently believed that when they enter the city, all, or nearly all, of the inhabitants who are now attached to the royalists will join them. Little or no business doing."

Herald.

FROM GENOA.

By the brig Neptune, Capt. Monro, we have received from our attentive correspondent at Genoa, a file of the Gasette published at that place to the 2d August which we shall put in the hands of a translator, and if they contain any thing of importance or of general interest, it shall appear in our columns.—Our correspondent writes, under date of the 3d of August "It is rumoured here to day, that the Russians are marching on Constantinople. Our garrison now is composed of above 12 000 troops. Our king has not yet entered his territories but remains with his relative the Duke of Modena."

Nat. Adv.

PIRATES TAKEN.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.

By the arrival of the schooner Mary Ann, captain Hillard, in 4 days from Havana, we have received papers to the 25th instant, from which we have made the following interesting extract. We congratulate the mercantile community on the capture of nearly the whole of those daring plunderers who have infested the neighborhood of Cape Antonio, west part of the island of Cuba. Should our other commanders in the expedition meet with success equal to the gallant capt. Kearney's, the death-blow to piracy may soon be struck. We understand the crews exceed forty in number, and from the statement in the Havana paper; we may daily expect their arrival in Charleston to meet the awful award of insulted justice.—*Gaz.*

SAVANN Oct. 24.

Arrived from Liverpool, the American ship Lucies, of Charleston, capt. Messroon. On the 16th this ship was taken possession of by the famous pirates who cruize off Cape Antonio. As these picaroons were about plundering her, the U. States brig Enterprize fortunately hove in sight, and succeeded in taking the piratical fleet, consisting of four schooners and one sloop. Besides the vessels captured, there was an open boat attached to the same gang, which effected her escape.—The ship was brought in by a midshipmen of the United States brig. We have been horror struck at the depredations and piracies lately committed by these buccaneers: and we congratulate the mercantile world on the capture of those unprincipled men, the more particularly, as by their apprehension, important discoveries will be made;

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Nat. Adv.

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CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.

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—— which we shall find out who are their protectors, and by whom fitted out; together with other interesting information.

FALL OF LIMA, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

The editors of the Washington Gazette learn by a letter, dated from La Guyra, Oct. 8, that official advice has been transmitted from the Vice President of Condinamarca (or New Granada) to the Vice President of Venezuela, that lord Cochrane's squadron had entered the port of Callao, in consequence of the capture of Lima, by general San Martin. The gentleman adds,—

"An expedition of all the English troops in Baracas, say 200 men, and 200 Creoles, embarked on board of two vessels of war and three transports, on the 5th inst. and sailed the same day from this port, their destination unknown but I conjecture they are bound to Panama, via St. Martha, where they will receive a reinforcement of 1500 or 2000 men and perhaps will be commanded by gen. Bolivar, in person, as by last accounts, he was on his march for that place. I have reason also to believe, that a force from Guayaquil, commanded by colonel Diego Ybarra, will cooperate in the capture of Panama, the fall of which I consider certain in all this month."

A part of the vessels belonging to the royal squadron from Dublin, arrived at Plymouth on the 12th. The arrival of the other ships with the king, was momently expected.

The Coroner's Jury have found a verdict of manslaughter against ten officers and men of the Life Guards, for the killing of Honey, on the day of the Queen's funeral.

The Duke of Wellington had arrived in England from Paris. It is stated that while there he was challenged by young *Ney*, son of the Marshal, and that the duke was obliged to take considerable pains to avoid being insulted by him.

Commodore *Porter* has received by the Macedonian frigate, a few bushels of *Chile Wheat*, and we have the pleasure of informing our Agricultural readers in the neighborhood, that, on applying at the Commodore's farm, on Meridian Hill, they will be supplied with enough to get them in seed.

It may not be amiss to remark, that it has been found a successful mode of acclimating a foreign wheat to sow it mixed with native grain. *Nat. Int.*

NATURAL BITUMEN.

We have received a phial of a fluid matter, which has the appearance of tar; and of which we have the following account: "The well that produces this bitumen lies about 70 miles, west of Cumberland Gap, in Wayne county, (Kentucky,) on the Big South Fork of Cumberland river; and throws up between three and four hundred gallons, in twenty-four hours." The bitumen has not yet been analyzed, and of course its value not yet ascertained.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) Oct. 2.

FALL OF CARTHAGENA.

"By the schooner John, we have received acounts of the city of Carthagena having capitulated on the 25th ult. to the Independents. On the 26th Col. Miguel Martinez aid de camp to General Montilla, arrived *express*, at Savanillo, from Torbaco, with the above intelligence, and with an order for all vessels in Savanilla to dischrage their cargoes and procsed to Carthagena to take the Governor (General Torres) and the garrison of that fortress to Cuba. The schooner Bristol, Hill, and sloop Greyhound, Henderson, were both taken possession of in consequence, and an officer and fifteen soldiers put on board each, with directions to call on Santa Martha.—When off that port, they fell in with his Majesty's brig Nautilus, Captain Chapman, who sent the soldiers on shore, and ordered the vessels to return to Savanilla, and take in their cargoes which were ready, after which, they were to sail for this port On their going back to Savanilla, they were seized and sent away under protection of two gun boats, for Bocca Chica; from whence it was expected they would take the Spanish troops on board, and depart immediately for St. Jago de Cuba.

"The schooner Pertshire, Ferres, was relanding her cargo at Savanilla, and would be obliged to go to Carthagena, to take in troops for Cuba.

"We learn that General Montilla, previous to the capitulation of Carthagena, had bombarded that city, from the Popa, from the fire of six guns and two mortars.

DIED—On Monday night last, at his residence on Tranters Creek, Major ALEXANDER LATHAM. He has left a large family and many acquaintances to deplore his death.

I HAVE a spare CRUSHING MILL for crushing ears of Corn, in complete order, that I wish to sell.

THOMAS TROTTER.

July 17, 1821—tf 317

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

From the Reading Room Books.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 4 Sloop Sally Cook, Rider, from Boston Bay, Ballast, to master.
7, Sloop Cordelia, Cook, Ballast, to master.
8, Sch. Charles Hays, ——, N. York with Dry Goods to J Mastin & Son
9, Olive Branch, Cruthers, N. York.

CLEARED.

Nov. 2, Schr. Franklin, Austin, New York, Naval Stores J. Mastin & Son, and Wm. Shaw.
Sloop Huntress, Waterman, hence at N. Y. on 29th, in 9 days from the Bar.
Schr. Henrietta, Hubble, hence at Boston on 20th ult.

Mr. Williams & Daughters

(FROM NEWBERN)

PROPOSES, with suitable encouragement, to open a

Day & Boarding-School

exclusively for the accommodation and Education of young ladies. The course of Education to comprise the following branches of Instruction, i. e. Reading, Writing Arithmetic, English Grammar, the Elements of Geography, History, Drawing & Painting, with Useful and Ornamental Needle Work.

The utmost attention will be paid both to Morals and Polite Manners of the young ladies.

Satisfactory references and recommendations may be had by application to Wm. Gaston, Esq. in Newbern, or to Mr. Lewis Leroy in Washington.—TERMS also, may be ascertained by applying to either Mr. Leroy, or to the Editor of the Recorder.

N. B. A Drawing and Painting Academy will be instituted for young Ladies who may be desirous to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Nov. 9. 2t 332

Hogs, Hogs.

THE subscriber having a field well set with Peas, will take 15 or 20 Hogs to fatten, at the usual rate. The sooner application is made, the better.

JOHN McWILLIAMS.

EDWARD QUIN requests those who are indebted to him by note or accounts of a long standing, will please to discharge the same forthwith, as no farther indulgence can be given. He will take produce, in merchantable order, in payment.

The GOODS he has on hand, with some expected shortly, he will sell on the lowest terms, for cash or barter.

N. B. Tar, Turpentine, and Flooring Plank of good quality wanted, for which, Cash will be paid.

Washington, Nov. 6th, 1821—3w.

LOST

SOME time in Sept. last, a Note for $10 drawn by Batson Whitehouse, payable to Gersham Homer, Agent of Eleazer Homer and dated in February, 1818. Also, a receipt drawn by Wm. Price for two Judgments against Benj. Slade, one for 1 doll. 95 cts. and the other for 22 dolls. or thereabouts—The receipt was taken by Elijah Mixon for James Mayo—the date not recollected.

SAMUEL SMALLWOOD

Nov. 9. 3t 332

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. W. H. CLAY respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and its vicinity, that he expects to commence a DANCING SCHOOL at the Brick Tavern, now occupied by Mr. John Selby, on Thursday the 6th of next month, hopeing that as it is the only mode by which Ladies and Gentlemen can be introduced in respectable society with ease, that he may meet with General Encouragement, the School will continue for six months, three days, in each month,—Mr Clay, also, will tune and keep in tune, any Pianno Forte, which may require it, during his dancing term in Washington, at a moderate price.

Nov. 1, 1821—tf331.

State of North-Carolina.

Beaufort County

Thomas R. Wallace vs. Jesse H. Bowen	}	Abner Burbank and N. J. Oliver summoned as garnishees.

Original Attachment.

I HAVE agreeably to law, stayed the proceedings in this case thirty days—At the end of which time, if the defendant does not appear and plead, judgment by default will be entered against him.

RICHARD GRIST, J. P.

Oct. 21, 1821.—21m N331.

MIDWAY ACADAMY.

THE Revd. C. A. HILL A. M. having purchased a plantation with suitable buildings thereon near the middle ground between Warrenton and Louisburg, will open a Boarding School on the first day of January next, at the low price of one hundred dollars per annum for board and tuition and no extra charges.

The high character sustained by the Warrenton Academy while under his direction, the repeated publications of the Trustees at the different Examinations and his success in preparing his pupils for an admission into their respective classes at College are deemed sufficient testimonials of his skill, qualifications and attention as a Teacher.

It is required that one half of the Board and Tuition should be paid in advance, and the other half at the end of the year.

October 20, 1821—11J331.

STAVES WANTED.

UNDRESSED Red Oak Hhd. Staves 42 inches long, not less than 3½ inches wide and ¾ inch thick—Dressed White Oak Hhd. Staves 42 inches long, not less than 3½ inches wide and ⅞ inch thick, clear of sap.

White Oak Hhd Heading 32 inches long, not less than 5 inches wide and ¾ inch thick, clear of sap and well drawn.

Pipe Staves 54 inches long, 3½ inches wide and ¾ inch thick, clear of sap and well drawn. For which, fair prices will be paid, in goods, on reasonable terms, on delivery at Washington.

JOHN JACKSON.

Nov. 2, 1821—6t331.

Post Offiee Notice.

Washington, N. C. Oct. 20, 1821.

NO person who has an account for postage, remaining unpaid, of more than one quarter's standing at this office, need after two weeks from the date of this notice, send for a Letter without sending the money to pay for it, until the old account is paid off; and further, in future every person who has an account for postage, must in the course of a fortnight after the end of every quarter, call and pay off his account, or his Letters will be stopped thereafter, until the money is sent for them.

The quarters end on the 30th Sept. 31st December, 31st March, and 30th June.

JOHN GALLAGHER, *P. M.*

tf330

Notice.

THE Subscriber having determined on leaving this State, will sell or lease his situation, 3 miles from Washington, on the road to Newbern. The situation is so well known, that a further description is deemed unnecessary.

JESSE GODLEY.

Oct. 24 1821—tf330.

Cheap *John's* Store opened again.

JUST arrived, and now opening by the subscriber, a large & general assortment of Fancy Goods, Woollens&c. &c. which will be sold low for cash.

CASH given for cotton, and other Produce.

R. TANNAHILL.

Washington, Oct. 12th 1821—tf328.

Taken up and committed

TO the Jail of Beaufort county on the 19th ult. a negro boy named

STEPHEN,

Says he belongs to Robert Car of Green County—He is 5 feet high; about 17 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

STEPHEN OWENS, *Shff*

Oct. 12. 1821.—tf328.

Taken up and committed

TO the Jail of Beaufort County on the 2d. Sept. inst. a negro fellow named

TOM,

Says he belongs to Turner Parsons of Franklin County—He is five feet 10 inches high; slender built; very black; has large whiskers, and is about 30 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

STEPHEN OWENS, *Shff.*

Sept. 7, 1821.—tf 324.

Herrings.

A Quantity of excellent cut and whole Herrings for sale for Cash,

By RICHARD GRIST.

Oct. 21.—4w330.

I WILL give liberal wages to a person who will superintend my Plantation Negroes until January next.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Sept. 6, 1821—tf 324.

Sale of valuable Negroes

AND

OTHER PROPERTY.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust executed to me by the late Slade Pearce, will be sold at the late residence of Slade Pearce, on Blounts Creek, in the County of Beaufort, on the 11th of December next, several Valuable Slaves; among which are, a sawyer, a shoemaker, and a tolerable Carpenter. The terms of the sale will be as *follows*: one half the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale—For the other half, notes with security, and an Indorser (the security and Indorser to be first approved of by me) negotiable at either of the Banks of Newbern, and payable in six months from the date, will be received.

WALTER HANRAHAN, *Trustee.*

The above are the same negroes advertised by R. Grist.

At the same time and place, will also be sold on a credit of six months, the Crop on hand, and the residence of the household and kitchen furniture, stock, and farming utensils—among which, are two horses, a yoke of good oxen, and other stock, a sett of Blacksmith Tools, and sett of elegant plated candlesticks. Note with undoubted security will be required.

RICHARD GRIST, *Ex'r.*

Washington, N. C. 9th Oct. 1821.—ds330.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

HYDE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term. 1819.

John Doe complains of Richard Roe in custody, &c. for that whereas Major John Clark on the first day of July, in the year 1818, at Hyde County in the state aforesaid, had demised to the said John Doe a certain tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances, situate lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the west side of Pungo River and south side of Jordan's Creek,—bounded on the north by Jordan's Creek on the east by Pungo River, on the south by Wright's Creek, on the west by the lands of Benjamin Batchelor. The said tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances so demised being the plantation formerly owned by Thomas Jordan, situate, lying and being as aforesaid; to have and to hold the same to the said John Doe and his assigns, from the said first day of July, 1818, from during and until the full end and term of ninety-nine years, thence next ensuing, and fully to be completed and ended—by virtue of which said demise, the said John Doe entered in to said premises and became and was possessed thereof for the term so to him thereof granted; and the said John Doe being so thereof possessed, the said Richard Roe afterwards, to wit: on the second day of July in the year aforesaid, with force and arms &c. entered into the said tenements with the appurtenance in which the said John Doe was so interested in manner and for the term aforesaid, which is not yet expired, and ejected the said John Doe from his said farm and other wrongs to the said John Doe then and there did, and the said Richard Roe hitherto hath withheld and still do withhold the possession thereof against the peace of the state and to the damages of said John Doe one hundred pounds, wherefore he brings suit.

THOMAS H. BLOUNT, *Pltf's Atty.*

Mr. Thomas Jordan,

I am informed you are in possession or claim title to the tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances mentioned in the above declaration of ejectment, or to some part thereof, and I having no title to the same, do advise you or give you notice to appear on the last Monday in February next, at the Court House in Germanton, in Hyde County, before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said County, by some Attorney of said Court; then and there by a rule to be made of said Court to cause yourself to be made defendant in my stead, and make your defence, otherwise I shall suffer a Judgment to be had against me and you will be turned out of possession.

Your loving friend,

RICHARD ROE.

Notice.

To Zachariah Jordan,

SIR—I annex a copy of a declaration in ejectment wherein John Doe on the demise of Major John Clark is plaintiff, and Thomas Jordan defendant, which suit is now depending in the Superior Court of Law for the County of Hyde by appeal; as the said Thomas Jordan is deceased, I hereby notify you as one of the heirs at law or devisees of said Thomas, to appear at said Court to be held at Germanton in the said County on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to be made a party defendant in said suit.

Yours respectfully

MAJOR JOHN CLARK.

Hyde County, August 6, 1821—12w328

PRINTING

In general neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

A volume of Poems by James G Percival, has been lately published at Newhaven, (Conn.) The volume is highly commended in several publications, and we subjoin the following, as a specimen of the author's talents:

ODE TO RELIGION.

Daughter of Heaven! whose tender eye
Bends from thy throne of light above,
And in the wounds of misery
Distils the healing tears of love;
Clad in the spotless robes of day,
Thou clear'st the moral night away,
And at thy touch dispersive, roll,
The dark impervious clouds, that shroud
the guilty soul.

Along the vale of death and pain,
In sable weeds a band appears;
Around them fly a horrent train
Of sharp regrets and boding fears;
O'er flinty path their way they wind,
And leave their track in blood behind;
Remembrance has no light to cheer,
And dim through louring clouds the beams
of hope appear.

They backward look on early flowers,
On buds of bliss and dews of joy:
How few, how fleeting were those hours—
They flatter'd only to destroy;
Amid the woven blossoms rose
The gloomy forms of real woes,
And Disappointment backward threw,
With cold, repulsive hand, the eager hastening crew.

With bounding heart and burning soul,
With look elate and eye of fire,
Youth lifted from the hurried goal,
Impell'd by glory, love, desire:
Before him shone the dazzling prize—
Hope flash'd exulting from his eyes,
He stretch'd his hand— despair with thrilling scream
Repell'd his grasp and broke his gilded
dream.

Celestial maid! thy mellow light
Can pierce the clouds that round us lour,
And pour upon the drooping sight
From Heaven the soul enkindling shower;
And as the soft distilling rain
Enlivens all the thirsty plain,
The deeps of love awake the heart,
And heal the festering wounds of sorrow's
venom'd dart.

O come! and on me kindly lay
The mantle of thy loveliness,
And all my errors wash away
In the pure fountain of thy grace;
And when I weep o'er joys gone by,
And view the past with wishful eye,
Be thine to lift my sinking soul,
And guide my wearied steps to Heaven's
eternal goal.

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From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

TURKISH EMPIRE.

The rapid progress, and still more rapid decline of the Turkish power, are among the most interesting phenomena in the history of modern Europe. Under any circumstances, we could not behold with indifference a people which seemed to spring at once, from nothing, to the summit of empire—whose power was extended over the classic regions of the east, in all the rigor of barbarous and unrelenting despotism, and which, distinguished from the rest of Europe by the character of its religion, its laws, its manners and its customs, has stood an isolated monument of the energy of superstitious enthusiasm. The Turks are descended from a Tartar horde, who emigrated from the countries bordering on the Caspian sea, about the year 850, and who, for several centuries after, interferred, with decisive effect, in the contests and revolutions of the Saracen Asiatic States. Othman, the chief of the Oguzian Tartars, is reckoned the real founder of the Turkish empire He succeeded his father in 1289, and his dominions were then confined to the lordship of Siguta, in Bithyuia, and a small tract of adjoining territory. But the good conduct of Othman, and the bravery and zeal of his followers, enabled him greatly to extend the narrow limits of his paternal inheritance, and to bequeath the whole of Bithynia and Cappadocia to his son and successor. From this period the tide of Turkish conquest began to roll forward with a force that could not be checked by the feeble resistance of the Greeks. In 1338, the Ottoman troops first obtained a footing in Europe; and in little more than a century after, (1453,) Mahomed II, sword in hand, entered Constantinople, the capital of the Greek empire. Selim, the grandson of Mahomet, added Syria and Egypt to the dominions of his ancestors; and Solyman the Magnificent, the cotemporary of the Emperor Charles V., and the most accomplished of all the Ottoman Princes, conquered the greater part of Hungary, and in the East extended his sway to the Euphrates. At this period the Turkish was unquestionably the most powerful empire in the world. But even then it had not reached its greatest height. Solyman was succeeded by other able princes, and the Ottoman arms continued to retain their ascendancy over those of Christendom, until the famous John Sobieski, King of Poland, forced them, in 1683 to raise the siege of Vienna. This marked the era of their decline. For a while they continued to oppose the Austrians and Hungarians with doubtful fortune, and with various success; but the victories of Prince Eugene gave a decisive superiority to the Christians. From this blow they never recovered; their empire continued ever since to fall, like a star which shoots downwards, through the expanse of the heavens; until at last their power seems tottering on the very verge of annihilation.

The Turks, like their Tartar ancestors, are naturally a brave, patient, and hardy race. They were early inured to habits of pillage and of blood; and after embracing the Mahometan faith, they found in the law of the prophet not a license only, but a *command* to desolate the world, and to propagate their religion and their empire by violence. The peculiar tenets and leading doctrines of the Koran harmonised in a particular manner with the ferocious, ignorant, and superstitious minds of the Turks, who early became the most zealous apostles of a religion, of which implicit faith and unconquerable energy are the vital principles. Their fanaticism knew no bounds. They literally believed that the sword was the key of heaven and of hell; and that to fall fighting in defence of the true faith, was the most glorious of deaths, and was accompanied with the largest portion of eternal felicity. Firm and unshaken believers in the doctrine of predestination—assured that no caution could avert, and that no dangers could possibly accelerate their inevitable destiny—they met their enemies without fear or apprehension.

To the desparate energies which would be exerted by principles like these, wielded too by a succession of Sultans, distinguished for various and consummate ability, the Greeks had nothing to oppose but dispirited troops, and generals equally destitute of skill and capacity. The total defeat of Bajazet, the grandson of Othman, by Timour, in 1402, presented an opportunity which, had it been rightly improved, might have enabled the Greeks to expel the Turks from Europe. But they were themselves totally incapable of profiting by this or any other event; and the schism of the West, and the factions and wars of France, England, and Germany, deprived them of all foreign assistance, and enabled the Turks to repair their shattered fortunes, and again to become the terror and scourge of Christendom.

But the same cause to which the Turks principally owed their original success—the intolerant bigotry and fanaticism of their religion—proved also the principal cause of their decline. It insulated them from the rest of Europe, and taught them to look down with contempt and aversion on the arts, the sciences, and the attainments of the infidel world. "There is," to use their own words, "but one law, and that law forbids all communications with infidels."

Other causes have also contributed to the decline of the power of the Turks. The fiery and impetuous zeal of the original conquerors has long ago subsided; the invention of gunpowder, and other improvements in the system of modern warfare, have opposed an invincible obstacle to the success of multitudes without discipline, and courage without skill. That fanatic fervor, that contempt of danger, and that superiority of numbers, and of bodily strength, which formerly gave so decided a superiority to the Ottoman arms, could not enable them to contend with the science, the cool deliberate courage, the artillery and the tactics of the troops of Prince Eugene, and of Suwarrow. The Turks have degenerated both in their civil and military institutions; but their present weakness is to be ascribed more to their not keeping pace with the progress of their neighbors, than to their positive decline.

Their ignorance, and the confidence in the doctrine of predestination, prevent them from suspecting the source of their inferiority to be in themselves: "we effected our conquests," said the Mufti to the Baron de Tott, "without any aid from European tactics, nor do we now stand in need of them. Our defeats are not the effects of human force; they are the chastisements of our crimes; the decree of Heaven hath reached us, and nothing can avert the wrath of Omnipotence."

The unlimited despotism of the Sultans may be assigned as another cause of the decline of the Turkish empire. The Sultan is at the head of both church and state. He is regarded as the immediate vicegerent of God, or rather of the Prophet, and the most unresisting and passive obedience to his command is inculcated as a primary religious duty.

For a time, during the rise of the Turkish power, this extraordinary exaltation of the Sovereign was attended with no evil consequences. The Sultans were generals in war, and legislators in peace; they practised from necessity, both the military and peaceful virtues, in order to inspire confidence and attachment in their soldiery and subjects; from personal observation they were able to bestow rewards on those who deserved them; and the necessity of supporting their own power, by the efficacy of the talents and attachments of their officers, was a sure pledge of a judicious selection. But when the idea of Turkish conquest was stopped, and the heirs of royalty, instead of being educated in the council or in the field, were brought up in the slothful luxury of the Seraglio, their inclinations were vilified by their habits, and their government grew as vicious, as corrupt, and as worthless as themselves. Influenced by private, and often base affections, they committed the administration to favorites without merit or experience, and the incapacity of the head pervaded and paralized the whole system of the state.

The extension of its boundaries also hastened the decline of the empire by increasing the number of its enemies, not of its subjects. Submission to the power of the Turks averted indeed the stroke of death but nothing short of embracing the religion of their Prophet could exonerate the vanquished from extortion and slavery. "The conquered people, if they obstinately refused the offer of conversion, became, together with their possessions, their industry, and their children virtually the property of their masters. *Their substance* says the law, *is as our substance, their eye as our eye their life as our life* In such a state of subjection, their claim to justice and security was little better than an empty sound; and their lives and fortunes were made subservient to the necessities of the State and the interests of the superior and privileged class, who strove, by every means, however injurious and insulting to their feelings, to suppress instead of exciting their energies, to debilitate their minds to the level of slavery, and to ensure their submission to the form of government established by themselves.' (Mr. Thornton's Present State of Turkey vol ii. p. 60.)

"All the officers of government," says the same accurate and well informed writer, "owe their appointment to the sole favor of the Sultan, without respect to birth, talents, services, or experience. They are deposed or punished without the liberty of complaint or remonstrance; and at their death the Sultan inherits their property. Governments of every description are sold at the Porte: they are held for the term of one year only, and at the ensuing *bairam* the leases must be renewed or transferred to a less parsimonious competitor In the public registers, the precise value of every important post under government is recorded; and the regular remittance of taxes and tribute is the only acknowledged criterion of upright administration. If the stipulated revenue duly enters into the coffers of the government, no inquiry is made whether it has been collected by harsh or by lenient measures,

"When the inhabitants of a city or a province are dissatisfied with the Pacha, they present their complaints in a petition to the Porte; but unless they accompany it with a larger sum than the Pacha finds it convenient to give for his reappointment they seldom succeed in their application for his removal. Contestations of this public nature, as well as those between private individuals, are determined, not by the evidence of facts, or the force of argument, but by *the specific quantity of gold which either party can produce in support of his case*."

When a Pacha thinks he can establish his independence by his wealth, or his troops, he rebels: that is, he sends no remittances to the Porte; and if the Sultan cannot subdue him by force, a sort of contest in cunning arises between them—the Sultan trying to assassinate, the Pacha to murder the assassin. It is not uncommon for the Sultan to send an executioner with orders, if he should not be able to effect the destruction of the Pacha, to load him with additional honors! By this means, suspicion is not unfrequently lulled asleep; and the Pacha is rendered an easier prey to that undistinguishable thirst for revenge which can never be satisfied except by the blood of those who have presumed to contemn the authority of the vicegerent of the Prophet."

Such is a brief abstract of what appears to us to have been the principal causes of the increase and decline, and of the present enfeebled state, of the Turkish power. It is a fabric which may be easily subverted, but which, fortunately for Europe, can never again recover its former strength. It has for the last fifty years existed only in consequence of the mutual jealousies and struggles of Russia and Austria; but what will be the consequence of the present conjunction cannot be foretold at present. If they follow out the principles on which they have acted in the case of Naples, they must support the throne of the Sultan, and render the banner of the cross an auxiliary of the crescent. Such an association, however, it may be reasonably predicted, will never take place, and it would not be a very surprising thing, if, in the course of ten or fifteen years, Turkey should *be* what Poland *is*. But, so long as the Turkish government is suffered to exist, the Pachas will continue to pillage and waste the provinces, and the Sultan will, in his turn, strangle and then plunder the Pachas.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

FROM PENSACOLA.

By the southern mail of yesterday, we received from our correspondent at Pensacola, a copy of the subjoined Proclamation, by which it seems that governor Jackson has found himself under the necessity of taking the decisive step of ordering certain Spanish officers to leave the territory within four days. The letter of our correspondent, which is also subjoined, will throw some light, besides what is afforded by the proclamation, on the circumstance which induced this measure on the part of the Governor.

The Pensacola newspaper of the 29th ult. which also reached us yesterday, contains the entire publication of "the Spanish officers," referred to in the Governor's proclamation. The same paper contains several documents, signed by American Officers, relative to the affair with Col *Callava*, which have been drawn forth by the statement of Col. C. lately published. All these articles will be inserted in our columns to morrow.

The reported resignation of Governor Jackson, and his arrival at Nashville, circulated in the newspapers, are contradicted by our letters from Pensacola, which left him there on Friday.—*Nat. Int.*

PENSACOLA, Oct. 1.

"Several occurrences have taken place here, which may make some noise abroad, from the dearth of news at present. I have already mentioned something respecting the case of col Callava, who has gone on to Washington to complain. It was with great unwillingness that I could be induced to think him so bad, as appearances would seem to justify. I rather felt disposed to attribute his conduct to bad advice and a weak attachment to punctilio and imaginary privileges. His conduct, I am now satisfied, is not that of a plain, frank soldier, which many of us thought him; there is too much littleness in his conduct for this, too many petty tricks to impose false appearances upon the world. There is no excuse for his not surrendering the documents, and his intimacy with the man who was interested to keep them out of the way, justify every suspicion, although he may be perfectly innocent. But, without giving you a full view of the whole affair, it is impossible to enable you to judge correctly.

The Spanish officers here have been guilty of great impropriety in their reflections upon the Governor, under the disguise of an answer to a piece by H. Bigelow. They were here without permission, and, under the seventh article of the treaty, ought to have gone with the troops; it was, therefore, their duty to have been at least decent in their animadversion on the highest judicial tribunal of the country It was an act of great mildness to order them out of the Floridas; in fact, they were going at any rate.—This order is, however, only confined to those who were the authors of the offensive publication; there are a number of others who will still remain.—They are about to set out to-day for New Orleans. Callava, in the Governor's place, for such conduct on the part of American Officers, would have sent them to Havana in irons. It is well they are going, for, in all probability, if they had remained, we should have had some very unpleasant personal rencontres. For the sake of peace, and to avoid these unpleasant occurrences, the course pursued was an act of prudence. The Spaniards, it appears to me, cannot be made to understand that the government of Spain has ceased here.

P. S. General Jackson is about to take his family to Tennessee, and will return here as soon as possible."

TERMS.

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